



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## TURKEY.

*Report from Damascus—Summary of cholera deaths—Quarantine removed.*

Consular Agent Meshaka reports, December 5, through the consul at Beirut, as follows: The quarantine at Mrejat against Damascus was removed on November 22, 1903.

The total number of deaths in this vilayet recognized officially from this disease, which lasted about a year, has been 4,003—that is, 1,361 in town and 2,642 in the other parts of the vilayet. These figures are not considered to be correct. In order to obtain the approximate real number they should be multiplied at least by 3, which brings the total figure of deaths to over 12,000.

*Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle.*—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 49,348. Total number of deaths, 60, including enteric fever 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

*Sydney and suburbs.*—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 508,510. Total number of deaths, 520, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 9, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 6, and 46 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco.*—Two weeks ended November 30, 1903. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 301, including enteric fever 3, whooping cough 2, smallpox 33, plague 3, and 44 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended January 8, 1904. Population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

*Governors Harbor.*—Week ended January 9, 1904. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.*—Two weeks ended January 7, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Nassau.*—Two weeks ended January 13, 1904. Estimated population, 12,390. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Roubaix.*—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 161, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 3, and 2 from whooping cough.

*St. Etienne.*—Two weeks ended December 15, 1903. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 123, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, and 18 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Strasburg.*—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 159,006. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 5, whooping cough 1, and 28 from tuberculosis.

*Weimar.*—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 30,042. Total number of deaths, 41. No contagious diseases reported.